WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 10, 1857

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.

For First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry onnson, residence 409 K street. For Georgetown, (The Embodymeut.) For Sixth Ward, John Little. For Fifth and Seventh Wards, Monrimen Shall-con, No. 374, North Capitol street, between B nd C.

HENRY BOYER, Agent for Alexandria.

See first page.

ORIGIN OF THE "PLUG UGLIES." There is something exceedingly ridiculous, to one who knows the real origin of the name and extent of the association, in the wild exaggerations that have appeared in the Democratic papers during the last year or two respecting the wonderful and atroclous deeds of the "Plug Uglies" of Baltimore. tumor has attributed to them the might of giants the ferocity of tigers, and the blood-thirstines of cannibals, with a power of self-multiplication surpassing all reasonable belief. Not satisfied with sturbing the peace, and setting the laws at defiance in the community in which they live, com posed of about two hundred and fifty thousand ouls, they have sent large detachments of evil loers to neighboring cities and made necessary the interposition of the power of the General Gov ernment through its armed foreign soldiery to restore quiet at the Metropolis of the Union-a city of at least sixty thousand inhabitants. According to some accounts there were eighty! and, according to others, one hundred and fifty!!! of thes flends in human shape present at the late corpo ration election in a single precinct of the Fourth ward of this city, and Heaven only knows what would have become of the Capital of the United States and its thousands of inhabitants, had no the redoubtable Captain Tyler-not John Tyler the ex-President-but the mighty man of war, in terposed with his one HUNDRED AND TEN MEN, in the uniform of United States Marines, and taken from them their swivel which spiked, as it is said to have been, wouldn't go off.

So says Democratic rumor on the subject but what says simple, unpretending Truth on the matter? Feeling desirous to know the actual power. character, and number of the "Plugs" of Baltimore, we have ascertained from sources entirely worthy of confidence the following facts in regard to these "American boys."

On Saturday evening, during the Spring of 1855. about half a dozen young men, who belonged to the "Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder Company" of Baltimore, were regaling themselves at a restowrant in the vicinity of their truck house, when one of them proposed that the ugliest man presen should be required to treat the company. The lot fell upon one, who shall be nameless here, who complied with the conditions of his newly-acquired dignity. Another of the parties present was the ected as the second ugliest of the company, and he was required to "stand treat," and did so. "Big Plug" and "Little Plug" having been thus elected, an order was adopted that every new ember should be required to stand treat, under the penalty of having his face blacked, and being hung up to the awning of a segar store near. All of those who joined the party subsequently complied with the above regulation, with the exception of one, whose fate we did not precisely learn. It appears that there had been some talk among boys" present, of forming a social glee club and the present being deemed a fitting oppor tunity for carrying the scheme into operation, a club was accordingly organized to be called "The Plug Ugly Social Glee Club," who serenaded several of their friends who had lately been married. Some, however, of their acquaintances whom it was intended to distinguish in a similar way, preferred giving entertainments to being se. This club continued to exist for about two months, after which it was disbanded. Thus autumn of the same year, (1855,) about a month before the Congressional election, some of the "boys' were talking about a political club, and it was proposed to adjourn to a room and form one. The ns present, about twelve in number, organsed themselves into an association to be called the "Native American Plug Ugly Association for the regulation and protection of the Twentieth ward from Foreign and Democratic intrigue. Having thus associated themselves, these twelve scourgers of the Democratic race, and more especially of the "New Market Company," some mos unworthy members of which had been the terror of decent Baltimoreans for the last five and twenty or thirty years, caused an advertisement to be in serted in the Baltimore Clipper, the tenor of which is admirably indicative of the nature and spirit of istion. The advertisement runs as fol-

"ATTENTION PLUG UGLIES! "There will be a meeting of the 'Native American' Plug Ugly Association' on evening at their Ugly Holl, Twentieth Ward, and all Ugly Natives of the

"BIG PLUG, President." "Live Plus, Secretary.

At the mieting, which took place in conseque of the above notice, several new members were elected, making the association to consist of tuenty-four !!! members in all, " tried men," who, to the language of our informant, " would stick." subsequently, it was resolved to have some trans-"Little Plug," and others by "Dutch Plug." These transparencies, it would seem, are the same that have scared the Democracy of the Monumen tal city, with the Empire Club at their head, and caused the name of "Plug Ugly" to be used to frighten Democrats and children with. It is proper state that, according to the best information hat we have been able to obtain, the young men who compose the association are mechanics and en, all above 21 years of age, who work for their daily bread, and who for sobriety and peneral propriety of conduct, are surpassed by some in the city where they live.

Buch, then, is the true and simple history of an sociation which, as magnified and misrepresented by Democratic Editors and penny-a-liners, as been the terror of nurseries and Demogratic seetings. There can be no doubt that nets of riolence have been committed by ruffans, styling themselves "Plug Uglies," and in all probability, hird by Democratic politicians to do such dirty work, and ascribe it to their dreaded opponents. At the same time it is far from improbable that the "Plug Uglies," who numbered so largely at the riot in the Fourth Ward of this city and elsewhere, were in fact members of the Empire Club of Baltimore. Certain it is that the murderous few of Captain Tyler's foreign marines, so called, did not injure a single Baltimore "Plug." The patrious transactions of Bloody Monday in this city, have been well and adroitly covered up by the hand of power thus far, but the time is at hand when the truth will come to light. When that time shall arrive were unto the prompters and perpetrators of the murderous scenes then enacted "The Government belongs to the people; not make the truth will come to light. When that time shall arrive were unto the prompters and perpetrators of the murderous scenes then enacted "The Government belongs to the people; not

to get to slower on Man passes through Carrier last fin.

upon unarmed, unoffending American citizens; it to a class, but to the great Democratic strength were better for them that mili stones were hung about their necks, and they cast into the sea, than that they should abide that dreadful reckoning.

POLITICS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

There is a curious, snarled, knotted, mixed up, and jumbled state of things in the political field n Massachusetts; and the consequence is, that a good many people there do not seem to know to what party or faction they belong, which leader to follow, or what music to march after.

Mr. Banks claims to be an American and Re publican, both; and is performing some beautiful feats of horsemanship in riding these two horses. The Democrats have their candidates in the field and the Americans; that is, those who claim to be Americans and not Republicans, also-linve re-nominated the present Governor, Gardner while the "Staight Republicans," as a portion of the people call themselves, oppose the election of Banks, alledging that he is not, all in all, a Republican, but an American; and Americans are, is their eyes, little better than the inhabitants of that very hot place we sometimes hear of. The Straight Republicans" have established a paper in Boston, the second number of which we have received; and there is this about it which we ike, -it is earnest, hearty, decided, out-spoken. It is not a little of this, and a little of that, and not much of anything; it is real, true, out and ut Republican, and nothing else. It goes strongly and carnestly for foreigners and negroes, and de ounces Americanism with all the zeal and warmth of language which belong to honesty of purpose There is but one thing that it hates more than Americanism, and that is slavery.

The Straight Republican says: "We want no conglomeration of political factions. We want a union of individual men in one great party. We wish to have a distinct, definite, Republican party. In our candidates we have men who are not to be interpreted as standing men. party. In our candidates as standing upon two are not to be interpreted as standing upon two parties. And there platforms and serving two parties. And there is the difficulty with Mr. Banks. He has been nominated by a faction with which this convention can have no fellowship. His letter of acceptance according to his interpretation, endorses the reso lutions of that faction. We want no candidate lutions of that faction. We want no candidate who can accept our platform and still not be holden by it, as Mr. Banks is interpreted as doing by the American platform, and may do by ours. Our candidates must hold no fealty to any other party and have no obligations to them. Mr. Banks, we know, has been a member of the party whose aomination he has already accepted. We know that last October he declared that he was of the American party. He has placed himself strongly upon their record. He is in such a sense one of them as to make him a questionable candidate for us to adopt."

But, notwithstanding the Straight Republica ses this language, Mr. Banks is supported by enators Wilson and Hale and Mr. Burlingame supposed to be pretty thorough-going Republican great Banks ratification meeting was held or Monday, near Boston, at which these gentleme mong others, spoke. In the course of his remarks, Xr. Hale gave the sham Democracy the ollowing severe hit-true as it is graphic. He eferred to the past, and said that-

"If any radical anti-slavery man, I don't care how radical he is, wants to get some of the best texts and the strongest texts for the dissemination of his radical anti-slavery sentiments, I can find them for him in the resolutions passed by the Democratic party of New Hampshire during the past twelve years—resolutions nessed texts. Democratic party of New Hampshire during the past twelve years—resolutions passed year after year, and every year stronger than the year before. For instance, many of them will commence as follows: 'Resolved, that we are unalterably opposed to the extension of slavery, as we have always heretofore been.' And while year after year they have been passing these resolutions, if one single one of their members took it into his head to carry out the principles of these resolves, off went that head."

Senator Wilson said, in the course of his re marks: "You have listened to-day to the voice of

gallant Senator from New Hampshire. He has uttered here the voice of the 40,000 freemen of New Hampshire who sustained Fremont last year. Those 40,000 sons of New Hampshire, who sustained Mr. Hale and the cause of liberty, are this day for the election of Banks as Governor of Massachusetts; and they will welcome his election, as they will welcome that of Chase in Ohio, next week, and of David Wilmot in Pennsylvania. Banks's name is associated in the minds of the freemen of New England with those of Hale, Chase, and Wilmot. He held a letter in his hand from William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, who, he said, was not only one of the ablest but one of the truest champions of freedom in the Rebublic: said, was not only one of the ablest but one of the truest champions of freedom in the Rebublic; (and he regretted that the death of his wife and his own ill health prevented his being present here to-day.) He read from the letter: 'You may rest assured I am painfully anxious as to the success of Mr. Banks in this contest, as his failure, I fear, will do us great and lasting injury.' But we shall not fail to elect Banks. I know some-thing of Massachusetts—something of the scutithing of Massachusetts—something of the senti-ments of her people—and she will not wheel out of the line of her sister States in this great conest. She will not follow any man who choose Fremont last year, into the embraces of the 19,000 Hunkers who supported Fillmore last year, and subscribe to the National American Platform."

We were once on a military parade, when the ommanding officer, a militia general, gave blundering order, which was pretty soon fol by another, inconsistent with the first, and then by a third, as blundering as the other two. The ensequence was that the whole force upon the field became mingled higgledy-piggledy, so that no one knew where to go, what order to obey, whose voice to listen to, or what music to face. And, from all we can see, this is precisely the condition of political parties in Massa and, in fact, in some other States too. We wunt able commanding generals, but they are not no in the field.

N. P. BANKS. Mr. Banks, having been nominated by the Reublican party of Massachusetts, as their candiate for Governor, and being openly supported also by some prominent men, who profess to be Americans, it is a matter of curiosity, if not importance, to know what are his real political senments. In a speech made on Monday, at a large neeting near Boston, he used the following le

guage to " define his position:"

"The Government belongs to the people; no

which is in the people themselves. The party which we represent is for the liberty of the people of a continent, and so far as our influence can go, for all men throughout God's heritage. With these views I do not hesitate to appeal to you for your warm and hearty support in this campaign. But there are men who are in favor of forming new parties every year on specific questions of local, narrow State policy. If we adopt this course, there can be but one result—we can never have there can be but one result—we can never have any political power. All our strength will be wasted year by year in forming new organizations on new questions, and each year, instead of finding us united, will find us farther asunder. No; this is not the part of wisdom. The history of our country teaches us that it is not the course which our fathers pursued; it never will be the course of men appreciating or attaining a successful government.

I say then, that I shall act upon the great plan I say then, that I shall act upon the great platform of principles of which we were all ardent supporters last year; I am a part of that party of 108,000 men in this commonwealth who endorsed those principles last year. Whoever else may have separated himself from that party and those principles and have gone seeking new principles, I assure you I am not of that number, and I do not intend to be. [Applause.] And I say to you and to the people of Massachusetts, whether few or many, whether it be in unison with the heart of the people of the Old Bay State or not—that if they expect me to abandon the policy of last year, and to bring my views down to a narrow State policy, they are mistaken in their man, row State policy, they are mistaken in their man and had better look out for some one else. [Loud

applause.]
"This is the course of wisdom and of power Without it we cannot pursue the course of wis-dom, and we can have no power, and we shall see in the next twenty-five years, yes, in the next century, that a few thousand men, by adhering to one policy in the support of slavery, will be tri-umphant in the future as they have been in the past. I am against their policy, their organization and their principles, and I present myself as a candidate on this ground and on no other."

This is about as clear as mud; nevertheless, to our understanding is in substance saying that Massachusetts is opposed to slavery; opposition to slavery is "her inner principle;" in that I an with her; and on that and no other, do I stand as a candidate for Governor.

RIOT TRIALS.

In the recent riot trials which have occupied the attention of the Criminal Court and the comnunity, Judge Crawford is reported to have said: For myself, I look to that part of the Constitution which makes it the President's duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, as the proper authority for my action in the premises." Without at all questioning the fact that the

resident is necessarily entrusted with considerble discretion in the execution of the laws, let us examine this provision of the Constitution by the aid of one of the most eminent jurists of this or any other country:

"Another duty of the President is 'to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.' But we are not to understand that this clause confers on the President any new or substantial power to cause the laws to be faithfully executed, by any means which he shall see fit to adopt, although not prescribed by the Constitution or by the acts of Congress. That would be to clothe him with an abgress. That would be to clothe ann with an au-solute despotic power over the lives, the property, and the rights, of the whole people. A tyran-nical President might, under a pretence of this sort, punish for a crime, without any trial by jury, or usurp the functions of other departments of the Government. The true interpretation of the clause is, that the President is to use all such means as the Constitution and laws have placed at his disposal, to enforce the due execution of the laws."—Story on the Constitution.

What becomes of Judge Crawford's declaratio in the face of the construction that no new or substantial power is conferred by this clause in the Federal Constitution?

Now let us see what Judge Blackstone says upon this subject; not, indeed, upon this clause f our Constitution, but upon a principle antece-

and by any means, since there may be unlawfu methods of enforcing obedience even to the justes

Now, granting that the President had rea able grounds for supposing (which he certainly had not) the civil power to be totally inadequat to the suppression of the riot, and had been set at defiance, where is the record of his application to the militia, as the law directs? Judge Crawford says there is no militia in this District. Ah. indeed! It is very strange; for the book before us tells us that there is, and that there is such a thing as a militia law unrepealed upon the Statute Book; and moreover, that that clause of the Constitution which we have just mentioned makes it the President's duty to see that this law be faithfully executed. Is this so, or not so? Let Judge

Crawford answer.

If there be no militia for the President to have ecourse to in cases of emergency, pray whose fault is it? Shall be in this instance violate another well known principle of law, by taking advantage of his own wrong? Let Judge Craw-

The following, which we find in the Straight Republican, of Boston, is equal to anything in Punch. We suppose that B. stands for Burlingame; G. for Gardner, and W. for Wilson. How much reality there may have been upon which to found this "imaginary correspondence," we do not know; but we do know that it is in itself true to the present practice and political ethics of our whole country. If not true, it has a very truthful

We cut the following interesting correspo from one of our exchanges:

Imaginary Correspondence.

Boston, Oct. 1854. Dear G: You and I both went to Congress Will you let me go, if you can be Governor

Dear B: I am agreed, but what shall we do rith W? Yours, G.

Dear G: Promise W. that he shall be Senato Remember that we are all opposed to the Pope and all Irishmen. Don't forget the temperance question. Yours lovingly, B.

Dear B: Excellent. The matter is all settled W. is to play "Free Soil" till election, but fea nothing. Yours, truly, G. Dear B: Did you really speak of me at Wor-

cester as a vile sinner who you hoped might re-turn? Haven't I played fair with you? Didn't you go to Congress? Have I deserted our great American party? Yours inquiringly, G.

Mr. G: American party be hanged! You've had your share. B. wants W.'s place. No room for you. My "clarion voice" is for new adjustments. Good bye.

Near Heart-Grove, Illinois, a person can stand upon an extinence, and at one view ec upwards of 30,000 acres of growing corn. Four years ago the same ground was unbroken prairie!

PETTY.

of the kind-hearted Mr. Buchanan to the Fresi-dency, the country was to witness, if not an entire return of that "era of good feeling" which, forty years ago, marked the advent of the last of the stock of Revolutionary Presidents, at least it was to witness no recurrence of that petty proscrip-tion of humble clerks and servants in the Govern-ment bareaus which marked the "reign of terror." We learn, however, with sincere regret, that this small game has been started anew, though not, we are confident, with the President's privity or sanction.

The above severe but just rebuke of the Adninistration appeared in a paper of great dignity and ability in this city some time ago. The party proscription of which it so indignantly speaks is still in progress, and more active in the Patent Office, just at this time, than anywhere else Judge Mason would not be made the instrumen of such "petty proscription," and was suffered to retire from the office he had dignified and adorned. Another took his place more pliant and complying. There is a machine, our devil tells us, out

est somewhere, which, when a live hog is thrown

nto one end, delivers him at the other in about two minutes, in the form of hams, shoulders, and middlings, (well cured and smoked,) lard, sausages, and bristles-the latter well combed and tied up. We can't say that there is, actually, such a achine; and yet, in these days of wonderful discovery and improvement, we do'nt know what night happen, and therefore do not like to deny, point blank, that anything of the kind exists; specially as we have lately seen a somewhat simioperation upon another object. The machine we saw was in the hands of Gen. E. A. HITCH-COCK, of St. Louis, who by way of experiment, operated on a pillow, and the way he made the feathers fly! Good gracious! The whole pillow was reduced to a case in less than three seconds

THE PROGRESS OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES By GEORGE M. WESTON. Published by the Author; Washington. 1857.

The above volume, bandsomely printed and lainly bound, has been laid on our table; and alhough the subject of it is one which we instinc tively avoid, it behooves us, as public journalists o give it a passing notice. The aim of the book is briefly set forth in the following introductory lines of the preface:

"The design of this volume, as indicated by its title, is to describe the past progress of slavery in the United States, and to consider the circum-stances which will probably control its movement hereafter. The economy, morals, and effects of slavery are d'scussed only incidentally, and only so far as such discussion was unavoidable; it having been the main purpose of the author to deal with the main purpose of the author to deal with the progress of slavery as a matter of fact, accom-plished in the past, and to be discerned in the fu-ture by the aid of such lights as experience and reason may afford."

The author is not prone to moralizing or ser nonizing on this fruitful theme, but addresses himself to the task of showing the progress, the poslavery, like a man of the world who is only conceined to know how the enslavement of the negro affects the welfare of the ruling class, the whites. Indeed, so conspicuously is this idea presented throughout the volume, that we shall be greatly surprised if the author is not overwhelmed by a storm of furious denunciation from the various sections of Abolitiondom, including a large class of his own negro-sympathizing Republican friends. So uncompromising, and so exacting is our author, in behalf of the rights of white men, that he claims not merely the whole South and West as claims not merely the whole South and West as of our Constitution, but upon a principle antecedent to it, and which is inherent in the creation or existence of any free government:

"Though the end of punishment is to determent from offending, it never can follow from the case that it is lawful to deter them at any rate there are not make the control of the control thousands from Africa; and he insists that if the slave trade were stopped, the African race would soo i disappear. He therefore favors the idea of acquiring the island, and insists that it will immediately be taken possession of by the free white men of the North. Would it not be well for the people of the South to look into this matter beore they make a leap in the dark? Is it safe to trust to the professions of the dominant party in a matter of so much importance? The process of reasoning by which Mr. Weston arrives at the clusion stated above, is exceedingly plausible; and it is well worth while for southern men to inquire if they may not be in danger of another gross imposition, such as was put upon them by Polk in

the acquisition of California. Our space will not permit us to make a thorough review of the book before us, and we therefore content ourselves with saying that it presents the subject in many new and striking-we might say startling-points of view. The author seems to delight in paradoxes. His style is clear, strong, and even elegant, and his masterly treatment of the subject must command for his book a wide attention. It is needless to say that there are few points of agreement between the author and ourselves; and that, if we could have our way we. would banish this pestiferous question of slavery from the politics of the country; but since two of the great parties of the day-the sham Democracy and the black-Republicans-could not exist but for the agitation of this negro question; it is well that their respective policies should be seen and understood by the people, as presented by their

of the city were again in council on Thursday evening; and, if we have any just conception of what that spirit was that animated the patriots of the revolution, and which we denominate "The Spirit of '76," it was there. Talk of the Americans being dead! Let him who lays that flatter ing unction to his soul, come among them and see; let those who despond, come and warm himself by the fire that burns upon their altars. WASH-INGTON saw darker days than the Americans now see, just before he conquered at Trenton, where e changed the face of things, and gave hope to the despondent and confidence to the faint-hearted. Let all Americans remember, that Who would be free, himself must strike the blow

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS. We send our paper to many of you, gentlemen, but do not receive your papers in return. Whose the fault is, we are unable to find out. If your papers are sent to us, they are detained some where; if they are not sent, it is your fault, and not that of the Post Office.

Our agent for Second, Third, and Fourth wards, Mr. Henry Johnson, we are sorry to say, is confined to his bed by severe sickness. We trust subscribers will excuse irregularities, if any exist, in the meantime, and be prepared, when he does call upon them, to "liquidate." Mr. Case, the American Charge at Ro

FROM INDIA.

The steamships "City of Washington" and "Fulton" arrived at New York on Wednesday, with Liverpool dates to the 28d ult. They bring some additional news to that brought by the "Anglo Saxon," and their mails, some further details than those we published, by telegraph, on yester-

day.

The General commanding in chief, the Duke of Cambridge, has conferred upon Brigadier General Havelock a good service pension of one hundred pounds a year, in recognition of his service in punishing the mutineers. The pension is not given as a compensation, but as a reward. It is uivalent to granting a first class medal to Ger

equivalent to granting a first class medal to General Havelock.

Several of our contemporaries, says the Liverpool Courier, in alluding to Goyarament declining to accept the offer of Messrs. Croskey & Co. to establish a regular transport line between England and India, via Suez, appear to regret the decision. But the matter ought to be looked upon in a very different light. There is no reason why we should subsidize a slender fleet of American stamers, when we have so many English lines of steamers of a superior class, at all times available for the transport of troops. If government intends to trust to the merchant service for transport, it would be unadvisable to confine such duties to particular companies; the service should be divided amongst them all.

The Paris paper, the Patrie, has another letter from London about india. It asserts that Nena Sahib was marching upon Lucknow at the head of fourteen or fifteen thousand insurgents. He was four days ahead of General Havelock; it was therefore certain that he would have effected a junction with the Oude rebels before the English general could arrive. The fort of Lucknow is impregnable. The place is well provided with food and water.

An officer, writing to the London Poet says.

pregnable. The place is well provided with food and water.

An officer, writing to the London Post, says:
From Belhi to Peshawur the gallows have been made fixtures at every station, and they are constantly at work. Positively, to be a Hindostanee is now to deserve hanging, and to be a Hindostanee deserter is, when caught, to get that desert. Our time of mild, suicidal forbearance with men like these is over now, and we have no formalities, no technical investigations, before the would-be like these is over now, and we have no formalities, no technical investigations, before the would-be murderer is made safe forever. In my wreck of a regiment at U——, the other day, four men were overheard reading a letter from their former comrades, now with the rebels in Delhi. They destroyed and ate the letter when surprised, and the same evening they were all hanged together. the same evening they were all hanged together.

At Peshawur a non-commissioned officer was found in possession of a letter from a multipeer, advising him when he killed a Sahib always to end ng his wife too. Little question was asked

by killing his wife too. Little question was asked before the wretch was swinging.

It is the same everywhere, and in it lies our sole hope of safety. These brutes are all banded together for our destruction, and yet what a miscrable attempt they have made. How the antiquated commanders have been giving in! Anson died at first, without our getting to Delhi, and was no loss. Then came Barnard, the latest imbedie acut on hy dure verteen. imbecile sent out by our system to be pensioned in an Indian command. He was no loss either. Then Reid (very old and decrepid) succeeded, but he had a glimmering of sense, and left, and went away to the hills. Now the fourth, within two months, is Wilson, and I believe he is a tol-erably good one at last. At Meerat, Hewist acted, or rather refrained from acting, as if the

acted, or rather refrained from acting, as if the rebels had had him in pay.

He has been sent away. He ought to have been shot. At Juleenhur, Johnstone said, "Don't shoot the poor Sepoys." And when the poor Sepoys bolted about one thousand eight hundred strong, and threatened to march upon Umballa, he kept his Europeans studiously in the rear, gave the rebels thirty hours to cross the Sutley, and came on slowly in a pillowed carriege. He is

be struggle in India resolves itself with terriultimate ascendancy—about the re-conquest, if necessary, of all India, step by step and province by province. In the volumes of correspondence reaching us from all quarters, and expressing every reaching us from all quarters, and expressing every shade of opinion, we have never yet met with a single misgiving about the eventual issue of the contest. India will be British, and British will be its lords, established in greater strength and dig-nity than ever. Such is the keynote of Indian nity than ever. Such is the keynote of Indian opinion even in the crisis of peril; and the very men who hold their own lives by hourly tenure, and know not what destinies a single day may disclose, rely with unbounded and imperturbable confidence on the power and energies of their country. Nor is this assurance in the least degree misplaced. That we are the same nation as before has now been proved beyond question. The relative su-periority of our race is as incontestable as it was periority of our race is as incontestable as it was a century ago; indeed, even more so. Havelock and his troops fought Plassey five times over between Allahabad and Bithoor, and, notwithstanding all the disadvantages of our position, there has been only a single instance throughout the whole struggle in which British soldiers have been worsted. At Arrah alone has there been any miscarriage of this kind, and then it was in the darkness of the night and the toils of an ambuscade. Give us only a chance of fair fighting, and the day is our own.

is our own,
General Havelock's march is the very expres-General Havelock's march is the very expression and type of our position in Hindostan. He advances, he fights, he conquers—everything goes down before him as long as he can stand; but it is desperate work to make headway against twenty to one. What kind of task he found may be very distinctly collected even from the brief notifications of the telegraph. After crossing the Ganges he had about fifty miles between himself and Lucknow. He had got over only twenty-five of these, and yet he had fought three actions, all successfully, and captured twenty-one guns. It is plain that the enenty must be swarming along the whole road like hornets, and at the end there is Lucknow itself, with a dense population, and all the mutineers of Oude. Our latest accounts inform us that this dauntless little column, reduced by incessant combats to seven hundred or eight hundred men, but reinforced by the handful of troops which could be spared from Cawnpore, had again recommenced its eventful march. On the 4th of August the advance was to be renewed, troops which could be spared from Cawnpore, had again recommenced its eventful march. On the 4th of August the advance was to be renewed, and all the hopes and the prayers of our countrymen went with them. With time the whole work would be but child's play. A month or two more would place 5,000 troops at Cawnpore instead of 500; but a month or two more would have left Lucknow to the rebels, and the game had to be played, whatever the chances, with the cards which we held. There are two quarters from which the British

There are two quarters from which the British force before Delhi may receive effectual succorsthe Punjaub to the northwest and Calcutts to the southeast. At the beginning of the insurrection the Punjaub contained the bulk of the European forces stationed in the Bengai Presidency, and some of the best corps of irregulars. Little time, in point of fact, was lost in despatching assistance from these parts to the camp at Delhi, but the province itself had of course to be secured before much could be done for the aid of others. These preliminary precautions, however, have now been taken. Every Sepoy battalion in the Punjaub has either been disarmed or cut to pieces; the Sikh population has furnished new and trustworthy levies; and, what with the European regiments thus disengaged and the Sikh troops enrolled, it is calculated that the reinforcements on their way to Delhi from the northwest in the month last past would represent little less than half the effective strength of the Bengal army as it remained after the defection of the Sepoys. No such resources as these can be despatched from Calcutts.

were met by the Bentinck coming up the river; bord Elgin had brought about 700 with him in the Shannon, and a flying slip published by one of the Calcutta journals on the 6th of August says that "further very large reinforcements" were expected by the 22d of that month. If this reters to the draughts from the Cape, it is possible enough that Lord Canning may receive altogether 6,000 or 7,000 excellent troops even before the arrival of any of those despatched from England. If Havelock could do so much with the 64th and the 78th, what may not be done with the half dozen fresh regiments thus coming in?

We cannot, however, pretend to disguise the severity with which time must still press upon our beleaguered garrisons. For weeks to come, at the very least, every European detachment in the northwestern provinces must represent one man against fifty; and it is impossible to say, with these sporadic cruptions of musiny, what fresh demands may not be created upon the fresh forces which arrive. A month hence we may find a new Delhi in Bengal. It is clear that we want troops to retain in the Lower provinces as well as to despatch to the Upper; and, till the great reinforcements arrive, the deadly struggle for time must go on with only such halp as a few fortunate succors can bring to resolute endurance.

the act of Congress of 18th August, 1756, the sum of \$200,000 was appropriated to buy a site and build a Court House in Baltimore, and the sum of \$300,000 for a Post Office.

Thus half a million of dollars were directed to be expended in Baltimore, of which we have had

the benefit of not one cent.

Elsewhere, as we see, the Government is educating to contractors illegally to aid merchants.

Here, in Baltimore, they will not spend what by law they are ordered as great

Here, in Baltimore, they will not spend what by law they are ordered so spend.

This sum, if how in our community, would go far towards relieving our business men in their present distress; yet not a paper in Baltimore has shamed the administration into obeying the President's oath to see the laws faithfully executed. Even that debt ordered to be paid by a law of last session to the State of \$300,000 was refused payment till it was found that some Democratic gentlemen had great interest in it, and then the Attorney General put on his spectacles and reversed his previous disallowal of the claim because, we suppose, the law was passed at the instance of the American delegation in Congress. Such is the despicable spirit of this Buchanan, who seems resolved to go down to posterity only by his rancor against the American party and the blood of American c tizens, first shed by him by United States troops to secure a municipal election. May his infamy be immortal i—Clipper.

DEDICATION-NEW JERUSALEM TEMPLE.-On DEDICATION—NEW JERUSALEM TEMPLE.—On Sunday last a new Temple, situated on Lombard street, near Lloyd, Baltimore, and eracted by the First German New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church was dedicated to the service of God. The temple is small, but very handsome in its Interior arrangements and capable of accommodating about 225 persons. The services of the day were sol-225 persons. The services of the day were solemn and interesting, being conducted in the English and German languages, by Rev. L. H. Worcester and the Rev. Arthur O. Brickman, the latter being paster of the congregation, who will hereafter worship in this place. But little is known of this denomination of Christains, but we are informed that there are three societies of the church in the city—one above noticed, one that worships in the old temple, corner of Exeter and Baltimore attents where Rev. John Hargeres and its and in the old temple, corner of Exeter and Baltimore streets, where Rev. John Hargrove, who is well remembered by old citizens of Baltimore, used to preach in years gone by; and a third that worship in a hall on the corner of Madison and Eutaw streets. The Swedenborgians, so called, believe in the Divinity of the Saviour and the full inspiration of the Sacred Scripture, which they teach, contains an interial meaning revealed from the Lord through Emanual Swedenborg, whom they regard as divinely commissioned for the purpose.

[The New Jerusalem Temple in this city is situated on North Capitol street, near the Railroad depot, where it is stated, the Rev. J. Fox preaches Sunday morning.

A Sad Fact of City Life—Singular Instance
of Reverse of Fortune.

Almost daily may be seen on Fourth street, a
dec epid, wrinkled, half-insane woman, tendered
old in appearance by care and disappointment and
sorrow than by years, whose history is a mouraful
one, and illustrative of the fickleness of fortune. Some years ago, loved, honored, and esteemed, she was moving in the most refined society, the proud mother of beautiful daughters, and the head of an elegant luxurious household. She herself was beautiful in youth, and had been reured amid affluence, and accustomed from infancy to whatever taste and cultivation and weakly one for

mish.

Who would recognise now in that pale, sad, desolated being, that goes mumbling irrationally along, with a vacant eye and a wasted form, the fondly-cherished mother and honored wife of an old and distinguished family, or the fair girl, whose eye flashed with all the loveliness of a lovely nature, and whose smile was a high favor to the many basking in its light?

many basking in its light?

Where are her relatives, her friends—those who clustered about her in the recent years? She passes every moment the wealthy and the proud who were her intimates, and not a face turns well-comely to hers. Isolated and deserted—only saved from overwhelming wee by a mind toppling on the utmost of reason—she glides like a ghost in familiar inhabitants have turned to stone; and yet she has committed no error, is guilty of no sin; her misfortune is to have outlived all sympathy and the affections of the nearest kindred.

and the affections of the nearest kindred.

Often, when we observed her go by, her plain and well-worn garments clouding the costly and brilliant robes of the daughters whose mothers were the companions of her youth, we would marvel at her history, had we not learned the sombre story of the world.

Strange has been the fate of this lonely woman.

She is a breathing moral to life's fable—sad example of fortune's waywardness of moods.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Faury.-An immense quantity of fruit is Fatir.—An immense quantity of fruit is consumed in Philadelphia. The amount may be obtained from a statement of the aggregate reaching the city in a single month by one of the railroada. During September, 19,808 baskets of peaches, 2,000 baskets of apples, and large quantities of pears, melous, grapes, quinces, berries, plums, potatoes, and squashes arrived by way of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad, at the depot, corner of Broad and Prime streets, Philadelphia. Not less than 35,500 dozens of eggawere also received by the same medium. Of this, however, we believe that a considerable quantity found its way to New York.

The Comet.—The comet discovered at the Cambridge University, on August 22, was quite brilliant on Monday evening, 28th ult. It was easily seen without a telescope, but through one its train appeared three or four degrees long. On that evening the comet was about ten degrees below or west of Arcturus, the bright reddish states conspicuous in the west at 7 P. M., but as it is rapidly coming into a line with the sup, it cannot be seen but on three or four evenings later.

PLENTY OF BUTTER AND CHEEKE. A COFFEEDOD-PLENTY OF BUTTER AND CHEEKE.—A correspondent of the New Pork Journal of Commerce, at Apalmyra, writes, that the people of that city need indulge no apprehension of any scarcity of daily food, such as butter and cliesse, as the quantity of these articles produced the present season in the great dairy counties of the State exceeds that of any previous year by about one-third. He estimates that in the counties referred to, there have been made at least 70,000 ferkins more butter than a very before, in one season.